

The Delmar Express.

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TERRE-HAUTE:

Wednesday, August 13, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT

JOHN C. FREMONT,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WM. L. DAYTON,

FOR CONGRESS

JOHN P. USHER,

OF VIRGINIA.

Peoples' Party Ticket.

For Governor

O. P. MORTON, OF WAYNE.

Lieutenant Governor

C. HARRIS, OF VANDERBURG.

Secretary of State

JOHN W. H. OF ALLEN.

Attorney General

R. W. H. OF MARION.

Treasurer of State

W. H. OF FARRAR.

Register of Supreme Court

JOHN A. OF TIPPECANOE.

Clerk of Supreme Court

JOHN A. OF MIAMI.

Attorney General

J. H. OF RIPLEY.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

CHARLES BARNES.

Judge Morton, Willard and Hughes.

It has been reported by the old line press

throughout the State that Mr. Morton would

not meet Mr. Willard on the stump. To any one

who is acquainted with both these gentlemen,

such an announcement is the most foolish and

absurd. That Mr. Morton, who is a

head and shoulders above A. P. Willard in

every thing that constitutes a man, should be

feared to meet any one on the stump, is to our

mind, the most ridiculous of all. Why, his elo-

quent reasoning, his searching, withering de-

claration, and the lofty bearing of his elocu-

tion, would triumph over the blustering noise

of Willard, as sure as virtue and the right ever

triumph over vice and the wrong.

But to show how Willard and his friends

are seeking to create the impression, that Mr.

Morton prefers to speak by himself, we will

subjoin the following facts:

On the 7th inst., the friends of Mr. Morton

and Mr. Hendricks (a candidate for Congress

in opposition to Judge Hughes) made an ap-

pointment for them to speak at Bloomington.

When the time came, Willard made his ap-

pearance at the place of speaking, and the fol-

lowing correspondence took place:

Dear Sir: I desire to address my fellow citi-

zens, who will be present on this day, and to

discuss with you the questions submitted to

their decision. As to the time we shall occupy,

I am satisfied with the arrangement made at

Newcastle. An early answer is requested.

Respectfully,
A. P. WILLARD.

Hon. O. P. MORTON.

To which the Judge replied as follows:

Bloomington, Aug. 7, 1856.

Hon. A. P. Willard—Dear Sir: Your note

was received, and its contents noted. An ap-

pointment was made several weeks ago for

Mr. Hendricks, candidate for Congress, and

myself, at this place, to begin at one o'clock

this afternoon. I cannot do so, on account of

proposition to divide the time, this afternoon,

without cutting off Mr. Hendricks' speech—a

thing I have no right to do, and against which

he protests. The Central Committee of this

county, in whose hands the arrangements of

the meeting have been, remonstrate against

your proposition regarding it, under the cir-

cumstances, as being highly improper. That

I am, and have been ready to accept you at

all times since I commenced the canvass, you

are well aware, and would do so to-day gladly,

were the matter left to me, or did it concern

only me.

Respectfully,
O. P. MORTON.

Every one will see at a glance, that Judge

Morton could pursue no other course than the

one he did pursue. How could he divide the

time with Willard, when Mr. Hendricks was

John G. Davis.

It will be recollected, we published in our

Daily, an article from the Rockville Re-

publican, in which the Hon. John G. Davis

was charged with making a bet on the Fal-

lout, with Mr. Sprague, and then backbiting

The Terre-Haute Journal also copied the ar-

ticled, and headed it "AN INFAMOUS FALSE

HOOD," and in the editor's comments in re-

sponse to it, they say:

Mr. Davis has called upon us and authorized

us to state to the people that the above is

false in every particular, and that at no time

has he been in contact with Mr. Sprague, or any

other man. How low and contemptible has

that party which seeks to bolster up its

misfeasance, Mr. Sprague says it is not; and

Mr. Ralston, who is a gentleman, has given it

the lie.

We have been present to our readers, and

other articles, which we clip from the Repub-

lican, showing what Mr. Sprague does say

about this matter. Can John G. Davis hope

to have the respect and esteem of honorable

John G. Davis.

We had the pleasure of listening to this

gentleman's speech before the Fremont

club last evening. He began by saying that

he had a high respect for Mr. Fillmore, that in

the relations of life, he was a good man—

he had voted for him, and he could not

do so now—the Whig party was dead, and the

Democratic party is suffering severe pains and

penalties from the passage of that infamous

bill, the Kansas-Nebraska act, that act, which

was ever before passed by any civilized peo-

ple. In the name of humanity—in the name

of all that is great and good—in the name

of an American citizen, and in the name of

Germany, he protested against such laws, and

would forever cast his vote to render them

null and void.

He said, Mr. Fillmore, to-day, was not

Millard Fillmore of 1848—that Mr. Buchanan

stood upon a pro-slavery platform—a platform

constructed in Cincinnati by experienced

workmen, and if master workmen were to be

paid in gold, journeymen in silver, and bot-

Henry S. Lane.

The speech of this gentleman at the Con-

gress, Saturday evening, was one of the

finest efforts we ever had the pleasure of hear-

ing from any one. It was a great effort, and

worthy of the enviable reputation which the

orator has already acquired, as one of the

first popular speakers in this country. He held

up before the eyes of his hearers the dupli-

cations and corruptions of the present demo-

cratic, and exposed with the bliftest invec-

tive the self-interest motives that prompt them

to action. He showed how and why the North-

men traitor, Stephen A. Douglas, introduced in

to the council of the nation, that infamous

bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise

and drew upon the people that bitter parti-

zant, in which they are now engaged. He

stripped with the hand of a master the lion's

skin from the democratic party, and left it

exposed, deformed, and disfigured to all his

eyes. He proved clearly that the objec-

tion of the government was first, to abrogate

the compromises of our fathers, and then form

PRINT IT CORRECTLY.

We give place again in our columns to

the Platform of the Philadelphia Con-

vention, correctly printed. In many papers

it has been printed with so many errors,

more or less important, that it has been

difficult to make sense of some of the res-

olutions. As given below, it expresses,

we believe, the exact sense of the Com-

mittee which reported, and of the Con-

vention which adopted it:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM,
ADOPTED AT PHILADELPHIA,
JUNE 18, 1856.

"The Hon. Daniel Willard, of Pennsylv-

ania, Chairman of the Committee on

Platform, announced that the committee

was ready to report.

"The announcement was received with

loud cheers.

"Mr. Willard then submitted the fol-

lowing report, which was read, and unani-

mously adopted:

"THE PLATFORM."

"This Convention of Delegates, as-

sembled in pursuance of a call, addressed

to Congress for the improvement of rivers

and harbors of a national character, re-

quired for the accommodation and security

of our existing commerce, are authorized

by the constitution, and justified by the

obligation of the government to protect

the lives and property of its citizens.

"Resolved, That we invite the assis-

tance and co-operation of men of all

parties, however differing from us in other

respect, in support of the principles here-

in declared, and believing that the spirit of

our institutions, as well as the constitu-

tion of our country, guarantees liberty of

conscience, and equality of rights among

citizens, oppose all legislation impairing

their security."

Webster and Clay on Slavery.

The following is what Daniel Webster

said of Slavery in his famous Marshfield

speech, in 1847:

"I say, as I said the other day, that I

have made up my mind, for that, under

no circumstances will I consent to the

extension of the area of Slavery in the

United States, or the further increase of

slave representation in the House of Rep-

resentatives."

And two years later, in the heat of the

Compromise controversy:

"Sir, wherever there is a particular

good to be done—wherever there is a foot

of land to be staid back from becoming

slave territory—I am ready to assert the

principle of the exclusion of Slavery."

Henry Clay was a Southern man, but

he spoke thus of Slavery, in his speech at

Lexington, Ky., in Nov., 1847:

"My opinions on the subject of Slavery

are well known. They have the merit

of being one, of consistency, uniformity,

and long duration. I have ever regarded

slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the

present, I fear, an irremediable wrong, to

the victims. I should rejoice if not a sin-

gle slave breathed the air was within the

limits of our country. But here they are,

to be dealt with as well as we can, with

a due consideration of all circum-

stances affecting the security, safety, and

happiness of both races. Every State

has the supreme and exclusive power to

decide for itself whether Slavery shall

continue or terminate within its limits, with-

out any exterior intervention from any

quarter. In States where slaves outnumber

the whites, as is the case with several

of the blacks could not be emancipated

and invested with all the rights of free-

men, without becoming the governing race

in those States. Collisions and conflicts

between the two races, would be inevita-

ble; and, after shocking scenes of rapine

and carnage, the extinction or expulsion

of the blacks would certainly take place.

In the State of Kentucky, nearly fifty years

ago, I thought the proportion of slaves in

comparison with the whites, was so in-

considerable that we might safely adopt

a system of gradual emancipation that would

ultimately eradicate this evil in our State.

That system was totally different from the

immediate abolition of Slavery for which

the party of the Abolitionists of the pre-

sent day contend. Whether they have in-

vented it or not, it is my calm and delib-

erate belief that they have done incalcul-

able mischief even to the very cause

which they espoused, to say nothing of

the discord which has been produced be-

tween different parts of the Union. Ac-

cording to the system we attempted, near

the close of the last century, all slaves in

being were to remain such; but all who

might be born subsequent to a specified

day, were to remain free at the age of

twenty eight, and during their service

were to be taught to read, write, and cy-

pher. Thus, instead of being thrown up

on the community, ignorant and unpre-

pared as would be the case by immediate

emancipation, they would have entered

upon the possession of their freedom, ca-

pable in some degree of enjoying it. Af-

ter a hard struggle the system was de-

feated, and I regret it extremely, as it

had been adopted, our State would be

now nearly rid of that reproach.

"It seems to me that it is the duty of

our country, as well as the score of mil-

lions of our fellow-men, as with the

view of avoiding discord and discontent at

home, to abstain from seeking to con-

quer and annex to the United States, Mex-

ico or any part of it; and, especially, to dis-

avow the public mind in any quarter of

the Union, that a desire for conquest is

cherished for the purpose of propagand-

ing or extending slavery."

A resolution framed in accordance with

these views found place with others re-

ported by Mr. Clay, and read as follows